



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Are We Still Savages?

TREATIES OF UNLIMITED ARBITRATION—THEY SHOW
BUT THE DAWN OF CIVILIZATION.

By Marcus M. Marks.

It shocks the sense of self-sufficiency to recognize the fact that mankind is only now emerging from the *savage* state. Civilization seems to be but at its dawn. As long as brute strength is permitted to triumph over justice, surely the standard of the brute survives.

As an *individual*, man has emerged from this pitiful state by the establishment of courts of justice, which have substituted right for might; but, grouped as nations, men are but now arriving at the realization of the simple fact that murder, desolation, and pillage are *inhuman and uneconomic* instruments for the settlement of their differences. Such treaties of arbitration as the two recently signed by the United States with *Great Britain* and *France*, are mile-stones marking striking progress toward *real* civilization. The confirmation of the Senate is required to make these treaties effective. It is reported that some of the Senators are being influenced by a number of their hyphenated constituents to oppose these treaties. No such *hyphenated Americanization* should be tolerated in this country. The United States is the melting-pot of all nations. Each immigrant should emerge an American—not a German-American or an Irish-American; just a plain *American citizen*. Foreign prejudices should be consumed by the flames of freedom. Only the pure gold of patriotism should remain.

We pray that no United States Senator will listen to the resentful voice of narrow prejudice. The American spirit demands a *square deal between nations*—full investigation of differences, a fair judgment according to merit. War is hell; war is brutal; war settles nothing in a way to be proud of. It is time for the brute to be driven out of our hearts, while *justice and brotherhood* are enthroned.

NEW YORK CITY.

An Interesting International Congress.

By Louis P. Lochner.

Rome, Italy, was the scene of an interesting international meeting September 1-7, when the International Federation of Students, "*Corda Fratres*," convened to hold its Seventh Biennial Congress. Among the representatives of student organizations all over the world were men from Hungary, Holland, Italy, Germany, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Malta, and the United States.

Corda Fratres aims chiefly to promote friendship and brotherhood between the students of all nations. To carry out this object, the members are asked to correspond with each other, to assist each other when visiting in a foreign country, and by all means within their power to remove prejudices which render nations mutually hostile. The biennial congresses are a great aid to making the students understand each other better.

The Italian government coöperated generously with the committee in charge of the Congress. The Minister of Public Instruction acted as honorary president. Free admission was granted to all public museums, art gal-

leries, monuments and expositions. In the case of Turin, Tivoli, Capri and Rome, the municipality and the mayor joined in tendering the delegates receptions and banquets. At Portici the authorities of the agricultural college arranged for a lawn tennis tournament in honor of the congressists. At Naples a special gala performance was given at the theater to honor the foreign guests. Turin gayly lighted its streets to do honor to the occasion. Count Angelo Gubernatis and Professor Giuseppe Sergi spoke at the opening meeting in behalf of the University of Rome, and Mayor Nathan in behalf of the Eternal City. In short, the naturally generous and hospitable Italians outdid themselves in demonstrating to the foreign delegates their sentiments of international fraternity and world brotherhood.

America was represented by five members of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs: George W. Nasmyth, former president of the Association and recently president of the *Internationaler Studenten-Verein* of the University of Berlin; Louis P. Lochner, first president of the Association and now its general secretary; J. P. de Barros Monteiro, a Brazilian who is now its treasurer, and M. C. Otto and Albert H. Ochsner, of the University of Wisconsin.

Two years previously, at the sixth international congress of *Corda Fratres* held at The Hague, the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs had first entered into official relations with the Europeans by sending a delegation of three to enter into preliminary negotiations. Their findings were discussed in the national conventions which followed, with the result that another delegation was sent to the Seventh International Congress to further confer with the European student leaders with a view to establishing relations of close coöperation between these two large bodies, which are so similar in their aims and ideals. If the terms of federation there agreed upon are approved by the next national convention of the Cosmopolitan Clubs, to be held at Purdue University during the Christmas holidays, the United States will have the honor of entertaining the students of the world at Cornell University in 1913.

MADISON, WISCONSIN, October 24.

Women of America Unite for a Colossal Peace Statue at Panama Canal.

By Mary E. Garbutt, Secretary.

The inspiration of one woman on last Easter morning launched the movement to unite the women of America to memorialize Congress for a Peace Statue to be erected at the entrance to the Panama Canal.

The militarism of the country at that time was clamoring for fortifications for the canal; why should not the women of the country offset that clamor with an earnest appeal for some inspiring symbol of peace that should speak to the nations of the world of that ideal of brotherhood toward the realization of which all peace-loving people longingly look? This was the thought and desire that promoted the movement.

It was not started without due consideration. Men whose opinion was valuable were consulted, among them our State Secretary of the Peace Association, and with-

out exception they each and all gave great encouragement to the plan.

A committee of representative women of Los Angeles, California, was immediately secured under whose endorsement the movement was initiated.

An appeal to the women of the United States was prepared.

It was presented to the various local, county, and State organizations of women throughout California as far as possible in the short time intervening before the summer vacation.

The response was almost universal. At the present time clubs of women, in membership numbering 58,000 or more, have taken affirmative action for the erection of this statue. While little or no effort as yet has been made to reach the women of other States, several large and representative organizations, notably the National School Peace League, the Summer School of the South (numbering 2,500 members), and several W. C. T. U. State organizations have endorsed the movement. The outlook for an enthusiastic and united effort for the attainment of our purpose is altogether encouraging.

The completion of so gigantic an undertaking as the Panama Canal deserves some special and unique recognition commensurate with its importance. The building of this canal is one more achievement of civilization to bring the nations of the earth into closer relationship. Every step in this direction lays a surer foundation for that international peace and fraternity we desire to see consummated.

As an educational agency in the interest of a world-wide peace, as well as to commemorate this splendid piece of work, such a statue as is proposed is eminently fitting. "As the 'Christ of the Andes' has been and is an inspiration to South America, so a Peace Statue at the Panama Canal," writes the secretary of the World-Federation League, "will be helpful in many ways."

If fortifications are to preserve peace, as we are told by their advocates, then indeed some inspiring symbol of peace erected by those who do not look with any favor upon the insignia of war, will surely emphasize the sentiment actuated by the fortification supporters.

There can be no incongruity in having both forts and a Peace Statue erected at the canal, as may appear at first thought. For the great body of our peace-loving people to express in a beautiful statue of peace the principles for which they stand is not simply desirable—it is, it seems to us, imperative at this time. At any moment a small body of powerful business interests may seek to plunge this country into war. Whatever will arouse and unite the peace sentiment of the people will be a force to counteract such an effort.

Women especially should resolutely utter their protest against modern warfare with all of its horrors. Whatever helps to cement the action of the women in opposition to such barbaric methods is to be commended, and there is no doubt that united action for a Peace Statue at the canal will help to do this. For that reason we sincerely hope all peace societies and kindred organizations will give their hearty support to this movement in every way possible, and that women everywhere over the country who may have their attention called to the matter will feel an individual responsibility in bringing it before every body of women with which they may come in touch.

2110 OCEAN VLEW AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Japan Does Not Want to Fight the United States.

The following letter was sent, on July 20, to the *Denver Post*, by Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, of the Doshisha College, Kyoto, Japan:

DEAR SIR: I was startled a few days ago to see a clipping from your paper announcing in bold headlines that "Japan Wants to Fight U. S." This statement, I have no hesitation in saying, is a very grave mistake. I know many Japanese in all walks of life—professors in both imperial universities, officials of the government, responsible business men, students, and laboring men—and I am able to talk with them in their own language freely. I have never heard one Japanese say *he* wanted to fight the United States, much less that *Japan* wishes to do so. If students have expressed such sentiments to Mr. Goodrich, who was the alleged source of the interview of the clipping above referred to, they are extraordinary exceptions.

Since seeing the clipping I have asked several professors in the Kyoto Imperial University, and one of the American teachers in the very school where Mr. Goodrich taught English for several years, and I am assured by all that they know of no students who hold such sentiments.

I must confess to considerable surprise in seeing Mr. Goodrich referred to as "probably possessing more familiar knowledge of the complicated Eastern affairs than any other living American." He doubtless would himself disclaim such a place. It would not be difficult to name probably a score of Americans in Japan who know this situation better than he. And the claim sounds absolutely absurd when I consider that in spite of his quarter of a century in Japan he acquired practically no knowledge of the Japanese language. He could doubtless say the necessary things to his servants, but I am confident that he could not carry on a conversation on any important topic with any educated Japanese except in the English language. Mr. Goodrich is, I believe, a specialist on Japanese art, in which he has done some good work, I am told, but aside from that I have never heard of his having given special study to the civilization or diplomatic problems of the Far East.

I can hardly believe that Mr. Goodrich has been correctly reported when he is represented as saying that "the antipathy to the United States, in spite of official statements to the contrary, has always been most outspoken." Has he forgotten the warmest possible welcome given the great white fleet when it came to Japan two years ago or the welcome given to the commission representing the chambers of commerce of the Pacific coast? Japan, both official and private, spared no expense or pains to make the guests feel at home and to show them every possible attention. The streets were profusely decorated, festivities were provided, the expenses were lavish. I know these things from the inside, having been on the committee of welcome here in Kyoto, asked to so serve by the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce. Such welcomes and hospitality given by Japan and Japanese to American visitors are too many to enumerate. Surely if "Japan's antipathy has been always most outspoken," such many and hearty welcomes would have been impossible.

In contrast to Mr. Goodrich's reported statement, I do not hesitate to say that the great mass of the Japanese